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OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

A GREAT REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING. ENTHUSIASTIC RATIFICATION OF THE CINCINNATI NOMINATIONS - THE THRONG TOO LARGE FOR THE COOPER INSTITUTE-THE RESOLUTIONS-REPLIES TO DEMOCRATIC CHARGES-HIGH CHAR-ACTER OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES -SPEECHES BY E. W. STOUGHTON, EX-GOV. SALO-MON, AND GEN, KILPATRICK,

A mass meeting, impressive in numbers and enthusiasm, was held by the Republicans of New-York last evening to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. Addresses were made by Edward W. Stoughton-who presided-ex-Gov. Edward Salomon of Wisconsin, and Gen. Kılpatrick. The resolutions reviewed and replied to the charges made against the Republican party by the Democrats at St. Louis, held up the Democratic platform to contempt as a sham and fraud, and predicted the ignominions failure of the campaign cry of "Tilden and Reform." The strongest words of praise were used in regard to the candidates nominated at Cincinnati, and the greatest satisfaction with Gov. Hayes's letter of acceptance was expressed.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE MEETING.

The attendance and enthusiasm surpassed the expectations of those who had in charge the arrange ments for the meeting. No platforms had been erected outside of the building, as some of the Committee of Arrangements did not think that the audience would be so large as to exceed the capacity of the great hall of the Cooper Insti-tute. At 8 o'clock, the bour appointed for the meeting, the appearance of the hall seemed to confirm this impression, but as soon as the proceedings were fairly under way the immense apartment was filled rapidly, and every seat was taken. The space encircling the hall was thronged, and the crowd then overflowed into the corridors and on the sidewalk in front of the building. Two calcium lights threw their rays on the square in front of the Institute, thus illuminating it as with the light of day. Within the building the patientl unyielding mass of humanity endured a heat of over 100° awaiting the opening of the exercises. The platform was so crowded that it was difficult for those upon it to move, and the people steamed as if in a Turkish bath. Over the pillars of the platform were draped the national colors; on the center and side columns were hung large por-traits of Hayes and Wheeler. At the left of the platform was stationed a brass band, the music from which alternated with the speeches.

On the platform were many gentlemen prominent in politics, commerce, and the professions. Among them were Collector Chester A. Arthur, Surveyor George H. Sharpe, Naval Officer Laffin, District-Attorney Phelps, William A. Darling, Frederick Douglass, Rufus Cowing, Charles A. Abbott, William H. Stiner, Gen. Jardine, Joel W. Mason, Fred. Kuhn. Frederick Schwedler, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, Hugo Wesendonck, Jacob Patterson, Gen. Kilpatrick, John J. O'Brien, Gen. John A. Fester, S. B. Ruggles, E. C. Johnson, and Hamilton Fish, jr. The members of the Committee of Arrangements were distributed about the platform, a badge of blue and gold serving to distinguish them from the rest

Col. Charles S. Spencer called the meeting to order, and, with brief remarks, introduced the Hon. E. W. Stoughton, the Chairman of the evening.

Mr. Stoughton was received with hearty applause as he stepped to the front of the platform, and in a logical and foreible manner addressed the audience upon the political situation and the comparative merits of the platforms and candidates of the two parties. He said that camuel J. Tilden could not be elected President, and for Corroboration of that statement he would refer to Judge Comstock and John Kelly. The reasons why Gov. Tilden could not be elected President were shown in the long address which followed. Taking up the Conventions in their order, he proceeded to review the candidates who were presented to the Republican Convention for nomination. As he referred in pleasant words plause. When he mentioned Bristow, "that noble Kentuckian of whom the country is proud," there were not a few hisses mingled with the applause. When the name of James G. Blaine was reached. however, there was a deafening and prolonged roar

At this point the speech was interrupted by th entrance of the Lincoln Club of the VIIth Assembly District, 300 in number, who were received with

cheering by the audience. Mr. Stoughton then resumed his speech, dwell ing apon the difference between the financia planks of the two platforms. The Cincinnati platform was openly and avowedly for honest hard money, while that of St. Louis was a sham and a fraud, capable of a double construction, and intended to eatch the votes both of inflationists and resumptionists. Turning to the civil service, the speaker argued in behalf of a pure and efficient civil service, which he said could only be attained by the election of Hayes and Wheeler. He recommended that Cabinet Ministers be allowed to participate in the deliberations of Congress.

The Union Glee Club, after the conclusion of Mr. Stenghton's address, sung "Hail to Our Beautiful Land" and a campaign song entitled "Hold the Fort" (for Hoyes and Wheeler), and containing a humorous reference to the double-headed Demo cratic nominations, which was greatly enjoyed by

Frederick Douglass and Gen. Kilpatrick came on the platform at this time, and being recognized were greeted with enthusiastic applause. The audience began to call for various speakers, but the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements declared that

the order of exercises would be adhered to. Gen. Pinckney then read the long list of officers the better known names being received with great

meeting ridiculing Democratic pretensions of reform, pointing to the bad record of the party in the past, and claiming for Hayes and Wheeler and the Republican platform the suffrages of all intelligent

and honest voters. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer read letters of regret from Senator Oglesby of Illinois, Richard H. Dana of Massachusetts, Gen. J. H. Hawley of Connecticut, and Gen. John A. Dix. Gen. Dix's pungent thrust at the record of Gov. Tilden during the war was vigorously applauded

Ex-Gov. Salomon of Wisconsin followed in an effective address in support of the Republican candidates, and Gen. Judson Kilpatrick closed the speak-

chairman of this meeting a ripe scholar and a distinguished jurist, who, in this hour of struggle for the future interests and prosperity of the Union, comes to the front with his great knowledge and ability to strike powerful and efficient blows for the nominations, and the principles of that Republican organization whose achievements in the past will, through the ages to come, brightly illuminate the pages of the history of our country, and whose office and mission in the future are to secure the full fruits of its labors and successes in the years that have gone by, (Long continued cheering.) I mominate, then, as Chairman of this meeting. Edward W. Stoughton. [Great cheering.] Mr. Stoughton, on the especial request of the Committee, has consented not only to act as Chairman but to deliver to you an address. [Hearty cheering.]

Mr. Stoughton then delivered his address, which was received with frequent demonstrations of hearty

approval by the audience. It was as follows: Cinemuati have performed their work, and we, their constituents, are here assembled to take report of and ratify their doings. We can, I think, say to them, Well done, good and faithful servants, the men you have alled to serve 40,000,000 of free people by that people shall be chosen. Both are worthy to fill the great places the principles of that grand Republican army, whose dandards, high advanced, they are appointed to bear; and both are so clad in honesty that when the shock of the conflict comes, the smoke of buttle shall not tarnish the armor they wear. "Principles, not men," has heretefore been the political war-cry of the party we oppose, and thousands have been captivated thereby. But i say, 'Men with principles." They, and they only, may be trusted with the destinies of a nation. Words-principles written upon pasteboard-pained upon party platforms are destitute of life, vitality, or vigor. But convictions -principles born with and engraved upon the hearts of nen-endure forever. We have, as I believe, called as ur leaders men who will faithfully and with all their strength strive to hold and perpetuate those widespread ad costly blessings of national unity, liberty, and protection to all under the law, which so much blood and

I do not stand here as a mere party man, and I am certainly no man's man. I am a citizen of this nation, proud of its people-proud of their strength-glorying in their honor, in their growing power, and confident of their capacity to achieve a future such as no history re-cords. I look back but a few years, however, and tremole to think what to-night might have been the fate of this people had the principles, the doctrines of those who then represented the Democratic party, who even now sully its councils, prevailed. It was in November, 1860. sully its councils, prevailed. It was in November, 1860, when treason stalked in high places, when great officials, sworn to observe the Constitution and laws, had planned to trample upon both, that President Buchauan asked the Alterney-General if our National Government, if the President, could forcibly refake within a State national property seized by armed traitors—in other words, if the Union could be forcibly preserved. He did not ask this divide because he was in scrious doubt how to act, but that by the opinion of the cincil haw officer of the nation he might be bolstered in his purpose not by force of a ms to put the treason down. Listen to what was then the doctane of a Democratic Attorney-General of Northern birth and training. His words are reserveds. After reterring to the provisions of the Constitution authorizing Congress to declare war, repress insurrection against a state, &c., he says it.

nsincerity. It is fulsome in style, inconsistent, and oubte-dealing in its statements, and, as was said of it by Gen. Ewing of Ohio-a distinguished member of the Convention which framed it-" it has the effect to palter the subject in a double sense, keeping the word of promise to the car to break it to the hope." And this was said of ice offensive "paltering" were however unavailing, and o the platform stands as it was reported.

It should be borne in mind that the Resomption act passed in 1875 provides for the resumption act passed in 1875 provides for the resumption in gold by the Government of all outstanding legal-tender notes on or before Jan. 1, 1879, and means to accomplish this are provided for by the act. The indistinnists, e soft-money men denounce this act as infrastronists, e soft-money men denounce this act as infrastronists, e and mass, and indistronists, expected and resumption indefinitely postponed. The hard-money Democrats, like the Republicans, think, or pretend to think, that resumption snould occur within the period prescribed by the act, and if practicable before the date therein mentioned. How were the framers of this platform to accommodate it to both these widely discordant views? How were they to adapt it to the wishes of those who insisted upon an early resumption and also to the relentless purpose of the inflationists to postpone it instill long niter January, 1879. The problem scena difficult, and would have occu moscosible of solution to sincere men acting in the interest of hunest statesmanship. charge" speeches.

THE ORGANIZATION.

In calling the meeting to order and nominating Edward W. Stoughton as Chairman, Charles S. Spencer spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I congratulate you, Republicans, upon the homination at the late National Convention of Rutherford B. Hayes [great cheering] for Vice-dent and W. A. Wheeler [continued cheering] for Vice-dent and W. A. Wheeler [continued cheering] for Vice-dent and Upon which that Convention has placed these candidates. [Cheers.] I congratulate you upon the platferm upon which that Convention has placed these candidates. [Cheers.] It covers the whole ground. It meets dealer that the platfer with the platfer of acceptance of Gov. Hayes. [Cheers.] It covers the whole ground. It meets dealer the vice reform, for hard money [cheers], and for non-sectarian schools. [Great cheering, I congratulate you upon the bright and brightening prospects of triumph for these men and thee principles. [Cheers.] I command the pleasure of nominating for Vices of triumph for these men and these principles. [Cheers.] I command the pleasure of nominating for Vices of triumph for these men and these principles. [Cheers.] I command the pleasure of nominating for Vices of the wind the principles. [Cheers.] I command the pleasure of nominating for Vices of the winds and the pleasure of nominating for vices of the winds and the principles. [Cheers.] I constitute you are the substitute of the acceptance of the act of white written. Have I not demanded the meeting in the inflationists to plate the students of a famount of greenbacks, and had, with ample means and opportunities, that on the same Republican party had been larged in lasting a needless amount of greenbacks, and had, with ample means and opportunities, that for plate the students of a famount of greenbacks, and had, with ample means and opportunities, fraudinently failed to many students of the substitute to support the substitute of packet papers. And had, with apportunities papers of the substitute of a famount of greenb

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS WOULD MEAN REPUBLATION. What can be more unworthy of men charged with the high and patriotic duty of selecting candidates for the attempt to cheat both divisions of the party they lead by this "paltering in a double sense" in a declaration of principles on which their candidates are to stand in a canvass deeply affecting the interests, the prosperity, the honor, and the happiness of more than forty millions of human souis? There is indeed one step in dishonor behuman souis? There is indeed one step in dishonor beyond even this, and that is the selection of such candidates as will exactly balance upon this palitering platform, for there we have the incarnation of shame and falsehood, and this has been done by the nominations at St. Lenis. It will not, I suppose, be denied or doubted that Mr. Hendricks is not only a soft-money man, but a representative inflationist. Hence, that rag of the platform on which is inscribed a demand for the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875 exactly answers his requirement and that of his followers; for with such repeal the time of return to a gold currency basis will be indefinitely postponed; while that other and somewant more filthy rag, on which is written a demundation of the act as a hinderance to resumption, is designed to conceal the sham and fraud by which it is hoped the principal candidate will, in the language of his licuitemant, Dorshemer, "leave to the hard-money men some chance to carry their States." I have dwelt at some length upon the financial feature of this platform, because it was framed to present an issue, and the only vital issue on which the fortunes of either party will turn in the coming canvass, and that issue, is, shall there be, as we insist, a continuous and steady progress to specie payment, or shall the public faith of this rich and populous nation, repeatedly pledged to the redemplion of its promises in gold, be indefinitely delayed until it shall suit the interests and the convenience of all our people—North, South, East, and west—to perform them? If the latter course shall be adopted, the moral sense of a majority of our people may, in time, become so debased upon this subject that reputation in some attractive and casy form will be the result. Indeed, I have said eisewhere, and i do not hesitate most solemnly to avow it here, that if with their obtainon to discharge an honest debt—to delay its payment until a more convenient season, namely educates the mind to discharge an honest debt—to wond even this, and that is the selection of such candi-

stutter on that said of in the Democratic platform, repudiation is at hand.

Turn now from this leathsome paltering with the public
faith to the healthy action and solid principles to which
the Republican party stands piedged by its platform
adopted at timeband. Referring to the first set of Congress signed by Gen. Grant, by which the National Government declared its purpose and solemnly pledged its
latta to make provision at the earliest practical period
for the reacaption of the United States nodes in coin, the
fourth arrice of the platform declares that "commercial
prosperity, public needs, and national credit demand
that this premise be ministed by a continuous and steady
progress to syccie paymou."

Lette is no pattering in a double sense, no keeping
the word of patmise to the car and foreign at to the
more, but a frank, outs oken pleage not to be doubted,
for it is the pleage of the party of which the Resumption
act of 1875 was trained and passed

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I proceed now to call attention briefly to other portions of the Democratic platform in which the word carry the same criticism upon Mr. Thich so far along as the nomination of Gen. McClellan in 1864, apon a planform which in substance declared that the war for the purpose of restoring the Union had proved a nature. Perhaps Mr. Thich in some speech or meeting denounced this Democratic bereat, but if he did my memory fails to recall when or where.

THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM NOT WORTHY OF RESPECT.

The Democratic party has not usually been fortunate in its platforms, and in this respect that adopted at St. Louis is not an exception. It is a sensational paper, ontitled to no respect, because the offspring of sham and insincerity. It is folsome in style, inconsistent, and

cats.

This great reform is pledged to the nation in the platform of principles of the Republican party, and if that party prevails, as I believe it will, this posige—as sacred and dispertant in its results as any ever made to a people must be fathribly performed. It will make the office—

faiter in the performance.
Indeed, in looking through the platform adopted at St.

faiter in the performance.

Indeed, in looking through the platform adopted at St. Louis, one is struck with the fact that it contains but three distinct and definite piedges; one for the repeal of the resamption clause in the net of 1875; the other to prevent Chinese humigration, and the third emphatically indorsing the conduct of the majority of the House of Representatives in its present effort to prevent the passage of the needfal appropriation bills through Congress unless the Schate will agree to such provisions as shall reduce the number of employes in the departments to the extent of some twelve hundred, and the salaries of all from 10 to 25 per cent. This arbitrary attempt at correton of the Schate, on pan of asspending the operations of the Government, is unprecedented and hostice, not only to the best interests of the country, but to that harmony of action between the two branches of the National Legislature absolutely essential to the proper working of our system. It is not difficult to understand why this violent action is now attempted. It is done under the cry and prefense of reform and reduction of expenditure, and aithough the senate, after the most carford inquiry, is satisfied that the work of the departments cannot, after such a reduction of force, be carried on, it is still willing that from one half to one-fourth of the present force shall be dispensed with, and some reduction be made in the salaries which, as at present, are barely sufficient for suppart.

The determination to prevent further emigration of the Monogoina race is one which should be arrived at only after the most careful investigation, to be coildacted in such manner as Congress may provide, and I think the provision to that effect to be found in the Republican platform is made more reasonable, more minutane, more statesmanifice than the fixed policy de-

ducted in succession to that effect to be found in the Re-publican platform is much more reasonable, more numane, nore statesmanlike than the fixed policy de-clared at St. Louis.

Mg. TILDEN NOT A REFORMER.

I desire to present a few general considerations which lead me to fear for the safety, peace, and prosperity of our Republic should the Democratic party succeed. not a reformer in any just sense, and yet his followers clamor that he is, and upon this idea his reputation has been lately and hastily built. Although he was a member of Tammany Hall, and in close communion with the chiefs of that order while they were plundering the city of millions, he failed to discover, and if he suspect of millions, he failed to discover, and if he snapected failed to disclose, the means by which vast sums were obtained by men with whom he was in close and daily intercourse, and by the use of portions of which party elections in which he took a deep interest were successfully conducted. It was not until after the disclosure of the gigantic frauds by which this city had been despoiled that Mr. Thiden, driven to the front by the disgrace and disaster incurred by his party, and assisted also by a desire to punish tweed and sweeny for failing to elevate him, as in the zenith of their power they might have done, took his place with others as counsel to assist in punishing Tweed and others connected with him for their trauds. It is rare, indeed, that the counsel who aids is bringing criminals to justice connected with him for the transfer criminals to just that the counsel who aids in bringing criminals to just that the counse the twie, or becomes diguided with the name reformer. Other counsel were equally efficient with its property. He and they because the counsel were the second of the counsel were the assumes the twie, or becomes diguified with the name reformer. Other counsel were equally efficient with N Tilden in performing this service. He and they becar prosecuting attorneys and counsel for the city, after vigilant, persistent, and fearieses press had disclosed vigilant, persistent, and fearieses press had disclosed to rimo and uncarthed the offenders. All these gentlem were entitled to great credit for the energy and take displayed by them, and yet the City of New-York, up this nour, has, I suppose, failed to receive sufficient free

See Fourth Page.

WASHINGTON.

GRANT'S STRANGE COURSE. NOTHING TALKED OF EXCEPT THE REMOVALS-DEMOCRATIC SARCASM ON REPUBLICAN REFORM -PERSECUTION OF YARYAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, July 12. A few more removals, such as those of Postmester-General Jewell, Commissioner Pratt, District-Attorney Dyer, and Special Agent Yaryan, would leave the President without the support of a single respectable Republican in Washington. As it is, many of those who have heretofore defended him on almost every occasion when defense has been necessary, or have at least held their peace and refused to criticise his actions, are to-day outspoken in their condemnation of Gen. Grant's unwise and to the Republican party almost fatal policy. The discussion of these removals, and of their probable effect upon the Presidential campaign now just opening, has been so absorbing at the Capitol to-day as almost to overcome the interest of Senators and Representatives in the proceedings of Congress. What President Grant means by his present polic y is more than any one can tell. The most reasonable explanation that has been given is that he has taken this method to revenge himself upon the Republican party and upon the country; first, for defeating him in his pet scheme for an election to the Presidency for a third term; and secondly, for the neglect with which he was treated by the Cincinnati Convention, the ignominious defeat of his favorite candidate, Mr. Conkling, and the indirect condemnation of his administration contained in Gov. Hayes's letter of acceptance. A Republican member of Congress remarked to-day that he believes that Gen. Grant has determined to manage the affairs of the Government during the remaining eight months of his term in his own way. Up to this time he has often been forced by public opinion and by the advice of the better class of his advisers to dismiss and degrade some of the men who were his most particular friends and to refrain from the appointment of others. Now that his political future is bounded by the next inauguration day, this same gentleman says the President has apparently made up his mind to show to the people just what kind of an administration he would have made had he been allowed to fol-

low his own inclinations. The Democrats have been unmerciful in their okes to-day with the Republicans over Gov. Hayes's letter of acceptance. "The Republican party is in favor of Civil Service reform," they say; "the coming canvass is to be a reform canvass; honest and efficient officers are fo be appointed and retained in the service without regard to their political opinions, and Gen. Grant is giving the country a sample of how a Republican carries out the policy laid down in Gov. Hayes's letter." These and other similar sareastic remarks have been common at the Capitol to-day; and the Republicans have been able to make no reply. The Democrats are also greatly amused at Gep. Grant's idea of the proper way to carry Indiana in the October election. Commissioner Pratt, whose record as a public officer for honesty, efficiency, and industry has rarely been surpassed, and who was appointed feurteen months ago for the purpose of strengthening the Republican party in Indiana, is removed from office without any good cause, and indeed for the very reasons that should insure his retention; and Mr. Typer is appointed to a position in the Cabinet. Nobody has a word to say against Mr. Typer's character or ability as a public officer, but it was the almost universal verdict at the Capitol to-day that the removal of Mr. Prait would cause a loss of four votes to the Republican party in Indiana for every one which would be gained by Mr. Tyner's

The President's unrelenting pursuit of every public officer who has distinguished houself in unearthing fraud or prosecuting dishonest officials, especially if the latter have happened to be the personal friends of the President, were strikingly illustrated to-day. Ex-Special Agent Yaryan has since his dismissal been allowed by Commissioner Pratt to have access to the files of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the purpose of obtaining copies of such papers as were necessary for his vindication from the accusation made against him. To-day the President sent an order to the Treasury Department directing that this privilege should no longer be accorded to Yaryan. Mr. Prati's reply is said to have been that as Revenue Mr. Yaryan should have access to all papers the Internal Revenue Bureau, the examination of which is necessary for viedication; but the petry spite of the President against Yaryan did not stop even with this order. Every person connected with the Treasury Department is provided with a card of admission to the Treasury building, which is closed to the public at 2 b'clock daily. Two hours before the close of business similar cards are also issued to newspaper men and others whose business calls them to the Department later than the hour named. Yarvan says that on attempting to enter the Treasury building this afternoon, after 2 o'clock, he was stopped by the doorkeeper and informed that orders had been issued to take up his card of admission and not to permit him to enter. Although it was not so stated. Yarvan was given to understand that this order originated at the White House.

TRYING TO CATCH THE PRESIDENT. VARYAN REPUSES TO TELL WRAT BRISTOW SAID TO HIM ABOUT GEN. GRANT AND THE WHISKY

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, July 12 .- Yaryan, formerly Chief of Internal Revenue Special Agents, was again exammed to-day by the Whisky Investigating Committee. The purpose of the inquiry on the part of the Demoerats of the Committee was to ascertain what the relations of the President and Mr. Bristow were during the Whisky Ring prosecutions. In order to obtain this information the Committee asked Mr. Yaryan what Mr. Bristow at any time during the year of the prosecutions may have said to him as to the statements of the President. Mr. Yaryan positively declined to answer this question, on the ground that he did not consider that he was at liberty to disclose confidential communications made to him in an official capacity. The Committee said he had no right to shield himself behind an official privilege, and that they would give him until to-morrow to determine whether or not he would answer. Mr. Yaryan was then asked to state what he understood to be the attitude of the President toward the prosecution, Mr. Yaryan said that he had no objection to this question, and answered that the President was not favorable to the prosecutions. He was then asked to give the grounds upon which he arrived at this conclusion. This he als declined to answer for the reason that they were matters of privilege.

BELKNAP WITHOUT DEFENSE.

HIS CASE VIRTUALLY ABANDONED BY HIS COUNSEL. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 12 .- The impeachment trial of Gen. Belkno may be regarded as substantially closed, and whether adjournment comes soon or late it is pretty certain that the trial will be over this week and a verlict rendered. The case of the ex-Secretary as left by his counsel is certainly desperate, and would appear to peint to only one result -conviction. His counsel have made no defense worth referring to. They put in objections by the score, most of which were overruled, and when the Managers declared they had closed the case on behalf of the prosecution, there was no indication of what the line of defense would be. The action of to-day shows that no defense will be made at all. Akdozen witnesses, including , Senators, Supreme Court Judges, ex-Governors, major-gen-

erals and officers of all grades were called by the defense, and when brought to the stand they merely testified to the previous good character of the respondent, which was admitted on all fsides, and no other questions were asked. The fatal part of the case of Mr. Belknap is this: He was shown by many witnesses to have received many thousands of dollars from Mr. Marsh; no attempt has been made to disapprove it, and it is even admitted by the counsel; and yet they make no effort to account for the money, its source, its object and its purposes; if the money came honestly into Mr. Belknap's hands his counsel would be able to show it, and they leave the case in that unfortunate attitude, contentthemselve previous with merely proving the good character of the culprit. two or three witnesses remain to be examined, and their testimony is of little importance. Mr. Evans has not yet arrived, and nobody knows his whereabouts. Should he not arrive to-morrow the case will be closed without him. The counsel seem to be very anxious about him, but it is difficult to see why they should want him. He can simply tell that he sent the money quarterly or semi-yearly to Mr. Marsh, and that his agreement was with Marsh; beyond which he knew nothing. The Managers regard the case as having been abandoned by the defense, and are positive of conviction. The summing up will probably begin to-morrow,

ADJOURNMENT. IT IS POSSIBLE WITHIN A FEW DAYS-GETTING ON

WITH THE APPROPRIATION BILLS FAMOUSLY. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, July 12 .- The prospect that the cad lock between the two Houses of Congress on the Appropriation bifls will be soon broken, and that the several Conference Committees will be able to report that they have agreed upon them, is better to-night than it has been before for several weeks. Mr. Randall withdrew from the Conference Committee on the Army bill to-day, and Mr. Banning was appointed in his place. At a subsequent meeting of the Committee an agreement was reached. The conference on the part of the Senate accept nearly all the reductions in the expenses of the tarmy proposed by the House; while the latter yields the greater part of its new army legislation and agrees to submit its propositions to a commission. The transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department has never been directly voted upon in the Senate, so that the sentiments of that body on the subject are not known. It is part of the Conference Committee's agreement that the question of this transfer shall be voted

consider himself in any way responsible for this apparent surrender on the part of the House.

The Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil bill has been in session the greater part of the day, and members report this evening that an agreement is probable. The indications are that the Democrats will be obliged to concede the point for which they have been insisting in regard to the amendment of the election laws by a provision of this bill, and postpone legislation on that subject until some future time. The present Conference Committee ou the Sundry Civil bill has agreed upon all except 22

upon in the Senate, and if it is rejected then the

House will not further insist. Mr. Randall does not

Mr. Randall is himself the authority for the report that an agreement upon the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill is quite certain, and probably on the basis of the Morrill proposition reected by the House last week. The Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Approprintion bill is likely to agree to-morrow in time to make its report to the House. It is understood this wening that the conferees on the part of the House will accept the proposition made by the Senate to the last Conference Committee, that the amount of money appropriated for the foreign service of the Government shall be substantially that fixed by the House; but that the President and Secretary of State shall determine its distribution. Unless something occurs to prevent the Committee from agreeing in the manner here indicated, the final adjournment of this session of Congress may take place within a few days.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. CHANGES MADE BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. Washington, July 12.-The Senate Commite on Appropriations have amended the River and Harimprovements have been stricken from the bill: For the harbors of Dunkirk, Olcott, Pultneyville, Waddington, and Great Sodna Bay, in New-York; Frankfort, Pentwater, Saugatuck, and White River, Mich ; Menominec Wis.; New-Haven, Milford, Bridgeport, and Housatonie River, Conn.; Taunton River, Fall River, New-Bedford, Merrimack River, and Salem Harbor, Mass.; Richmond Island, Me.; Ice Harbor, at Chester, Penn.; Passaic River, N. J.; Eik River, Md.; Occoquan Creek, Aquia Creek, and Noming Creek, Va.; French Broad River, Mackey Ferry, and Pimlico River, N. C.; Clinch River, Heawassee River, Poweil River, and Cumberland River, below Nashville, Tenn. For work in Cypress Bayou, Sabine Pass, Trinity River, Pass Covello, and Arkansas Pass, Texas : Tombigbee River, Ala.; for the breakwaters at Wilming on, and Menterey Harbor, Cal.; Little Sodus Bay, New-York: for the Delaware River, between Trenton and White Hill, N. J.; Pascagoula Bay, Miss.; Ocmulgee River and part of Darien, Ga.; Mattapony and Pamunkey Rivers, For dredging the Hudson River in front of Jersey *City; improvement of the channel between Staten Isla and New-Jersey; Osage River, Missouri; harbor at Racine, Wis.; for examination and survey of rivers and harbors, and several small amounts for improvements in

some of the smaller rivers in Southern States. The following items have been added: Repair of east pier at Cisveland, Ohlo, \$8,000; removal of Beaver and Natlor Bend rocks in Little Kanawha, W. Va., \$7,300; improvement of the Missouri River above the mouth of the Yellowstone, \$35,000; improvement of Big Sandy River in Kentucky and West Virginia, \$15,000; repairs of piers at the mouth of Black River, Onto, 86,000 moval of a bar in the Mississippi River opposite Dubuque, Iowa, \$18,000. The Secretary of War is also authorized to cause examinations and surveys to be made of several additional rivers, and \$50,000 is appropriated

following appropriations have been ereased: Biarbor at Buffalo, N. Y., from \$75,000 to \$100,000; for removing obstructions in the East River and Hell Gate, New-York, from \$200,000 to \$325,000; the harbor at Green Bay, Wis., from \$8,000 to \$12,000; the harbor at Green Bay, Wis., from \$8,000 to \$12,000; the harbor at Green Bay, Wis., from \$8,000 to \$15,000; Codacta River, below Hartford, from \$50,000 to \$75,000; Codacta River, Argansas, from \$8,000 to \$15,000; Codact Reys, Florida, from \$10,000 to \$20,000; Lower Williamette and Commbia Rivers, from Portland, Orogon to the sea, from \$15,000 to \$30,000; Upper Williamette, from \$15,000 to \$25,000; Hudson River at New-York, from \$25,000 to \$50,000; Sagmaw River and Harbor, Michigan, from \$11,000 to \$25,000; Fox and Wissoniam Rivers, from \$25,000 to \$50,000; hearbor at Erie, Penn., from \$40,000 to \$50,000; hearbor at Roudout, N. Y., from \$30,000 to \$50,000; Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River, from \$100,000 to \$50,000; mouth of the Mississippi River, from \$100,000 to \$50,000; There have been several small reductions of small ap-There have been several small reductions of small ap-

PACIFIC RAILROADS SINKING FUND. PEATURES OF THE BILL REPORTED IN THE SENATE. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, July 12 .- The bill reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day "to after and amend" the Pacific Railroad acts of 1862 and 1864

and amend" the Pacific Railroad acts of 1862 and 1864 embodies the following provisions:

First: The "net carnings," of which five per centum per annum is required by the existing law to be paid into the United States| are defined to be the gross receipts less only the actual operating expenses.

Second: The Secretary of the Fressury is to retain the whole amount carned by any Pacific railroad for Government transportation, one-half to be immediately applied to the liquidation of interest advanced on subsidy bonds and the other half to make part of a sinking fund.

The third section requires that on the 1st of February of each year the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies shall pay into the treasury, to the credit of soid sinking fund, \$1,50,000 each, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make the five per cent payment and the Government transportation account, together with this sum, amount in the aggregate to 25 per cent of the whole net earnings of each Company for the year

CUSTER'S LAST BATTLE.

DETAILS OF THE MASSACRE.

DEPARTURE OF THE CAVALRY-MARCH OF THE IN-FANTRY-FIRST NEWS OF THE DISASTER-THE RESCUE-STORY OF THE BATTLE-RENO'S FORCE

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CAMP AT THE MOUTH OF THE BIG HORN, M. T., July 3.—It is the eve of Independence Day—the Cen-tennial Fourth—and all the land is ablaze with enthusiasm. Alas! if the tidings of Gen. Custer's terrible disaster could be borne on the wings of the four winds, dirges and not anthems would be heard in the streets of Philadelphia, New-York, and San Francisco to-morrow! A great shadow has fallen upon the valley of the Big Horn. The youngest of our generals, the beau sabreur of the Army of the Potomac, the golden-haired chief whom the Sioux had learned to dread, has fought his last fight. Surrounded by over 250 brothers-in-arms, Custer lies buried on the field where he fought and fought and fought until he could fight no longer. ADVANCE OF THE INFANTRY.

Let me make the story of his death as simple as I can. You already know that before Gen. Terry reached the mouth of Powder River he had sent Major Reno with six companies of the 7th Cavalry to scout along the headwaters of the stream and to join the main column at the mouth of Tongue River. Major Reno went as far as the Rosebud, and on his arrival at the mouth of Tongue River brought word that he had discovered a heavy Indian trail. Tho command at once set out for the Rosebud. Gen. Gibbon's column was met on the left bank, and was soon on the march in the same direction. On June 22, after a full consultation between Gens. Terry, Gibbon, and Custer, a plan of operations was arranged, and Gen. Custer started on his fatal errand. It was high noon when his regiment set out. Never were troops in better spirits than those bold riders ! As they disappeared from our view, half of them forever, an old soldier remarked, "There goes a command of which even a corps commander might have been proud during the civil war!" Poor fellows! They little thought as they spurred their horses out of camp that the valley beyond was the

Gen. Terry had assured Gen. Custer that he would be at the forks of the Big Horn and the Little Big Horn by the evening of June 26, and that Gen. Gibbon's column would be with him. Gen. Terry and his staff with Gen. Gibbon steamed up the Yellowstone, and on Saturday, June 24, arrived at the mouth of the Big Horn. Freeman's, Sanno's, Clifford's, Logan's, and English's companies of the 7th Infautry were ferried across the Yellowstone. Major Brisbin, with Ball's, Thompson's, Whelan's, and Roe's companies of the 2d Cavalry, and Lowe's Gattling Battery, which had been added to Gen. Gibbon's column at the Rosebud, were soon under marching orders. The whole command, with five days' rations, marched that evening to Tullock's Creek.

NO TIDINGS FROM CUSTER.

On the next day we made an early start and marched with the infantry 2312 miles to the Big Horn. It was an exceedingly hot day, and there were no streams on the way, so that all the men suffered terribly from thirst. Many of the soldiers fell by the way. Our Indian scouts had reported that smoke was visible in the distance, and hence this forced march was necessary. We left the infantry at the river, with orders to follow in the morning, and pushed on with the cavalry and battery until we reached the Little Big Hern at midnight, thus being about 24 hours in advance of the time set by Gen. Terry. It was a night of toil and suffering. Up and down bluffs, annil drenching showers and abyssmal darkness, we pressed on; yet all were in hopeful mood, for we expected to strike the hostile Sioux. We little knew what a day of wrath it had been for our brave companions!

We finally bivouacked, after having marched over 12 miles. On Monday, June 26, our scouts were sent in advance, and soon after we had resumed our march a report was brought in that a small trail had been struck. Subsequently Lient. Bradley, Chief of Scouts, reported that he had followed the trail, and had met two Crows who had joined Custer's command at the Rosebud, and who now reported that he had been cut to pieces on the little Big Horn. The story was incredible. We could not believe itwe would not believe it. We admitted that Custer fight, but we would not listen to tidings of his defeat. We pressed on with eager enthusiasm. The infantry marched 29 miles that day-indeed, until they were ready to drop. As the twilight faded away we saw heavy columns of smoke in the distance, and felt sure that Custer was ravaging the valley. During the night we encamped by our arms, and it was apparent to those who knew him that a shade of anxiety hovered over the face of our commander. Night had come, and the promised scout from Custer had not reported, although we were far in advance of our promised position. We had crossed the Little Big Horn almost a day's march from its month.

THE VALLEY OF DEATH. On Tuesday, June 27, clouds of smoke hung in front of us. The command hastened on and soon entered a beautiful plan over three miles long. On the east was a line of bluffs; on the west was the Little Big Horn with bluffs beyond it. Two tepees were still standing, and in them lay nine Indian chiefs, with their dead horses close by. As we advanced hundreds and hundreds of tepee poles could be counted. Buffalo robes, cooking utensils, clothing, and tools of all kinds had been abandoned in hot haste. There was no time to peer about and take notes. There might be serious work for us to do. The shadow of a great calamity had already fallen upon us. As we drew rein for a moment we noticed some United States regulation saddies of the new pattern. Some one picked up a blood-stained glove-it had been worn by Yates. And close by were the riddled clothes of Porter and Sturgis. A moment more and we were aghast with horror. Two hundred of our cavalrymen lav dead in the ravines and on the bluffs on the right bank of the river. Bradley had gone to the front and counted them, and now brought us the news. The Crow scouts had not lied to us. It was the awful truth. Faces paled, eyes moistened, teeth

An advance was now ordered. At every step we found tokens of the dreadful carnage. Here was brave McIntosh; here lay Isaiah, our negro scout; close by, Charley Reynolds, the chief scout, had bravely met his fate; and here, close together, were the bodies of our eavalrymen and their horses. As we were suppling on these horrors and asking ourselves whether any one had been left to describe the fate of the regiment, Lieuts. Wallace and Hall drew near and informed us that the survivors of seven companies under Reno and Benteen were intrenebed on the east bluff of the ridge at the end of the plain,

on the right bank of the river.
"Where is Custer?" cried a dozen voices. "He left us Sunday morning with five companies,

and we have heard nothing from him since." Our commander with a small escort forded the stream, and scaling the almost perpendicular bluffs omed Reno's force. He was greeted with cheer upon cheer. Stout-hearted soldiers who had not finched in the hour of peril now wept like children. and smiles returned to the wan faces of the wounded men. The Indians had retreated when they saw our line of infantry approaching. We had rescued these

despairing soldiers. RENO'S DEFEAT AND RESCUE. Now we had time to hear the story of the battle. Gen. Custer's regiment had marched 78 miles without leaving the saddle. Suddenly the Indian village